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ST. LOUIS, THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1860.

\$2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

Theological.

SERMON. THE OBEDIENCE OF JOSIAH.

"And he did that which was right in the sight of the Lord, and walked in all the ways of David, his father, and turned not aside to the right hand or to the left.—2 Kings xxii. 2.

to the right hand or to the left.

right hand or to the left?

I. WHAT IS IMPLIED IN DOING RIGHT? Right conduct implies good information, gracious dispositions, and active exertions. Knowledge discovers what is right, gracious dispositions move and incline us to do what accomplished.

We can not do good without good information; for blind obedience, like the wanderings of a man in a dark night, exposes us to danger, and may possibly end in death. In this state, if a man happen to do what is own account, as it is rather the effect of accident than of good principle.

But how shall we gain good information on the subject of our duty? Reason is frequently perverted, and it is always obscure. The learned heathens were men of reason, but they walked in the dark. God only can afford man sufficient light to direct his steps. The sacred Scriptures, inspired by his unerwe learn what is right in all cases.

by long habit. Convinced of this, we look | goodness. up to God with penitent and contrite hearts for pardoning mercy and renewing grace. RIGHT HAND OR TO THE LEFT? Jesus is our Mediator; through him our sins are blotted out, and our hearts are renewed in righteousness. And when we attain this of the Holy Spirit, and denies the authority Christian temper, by the influence of the of God. If we turn aside when the world Holy Spirit, we hate evil, both in ourselves allures, or when the Devil tempts, we are and in others; and we love goodness in all conquered, and give up ourselves as captives its beauteous forms. And then we have to the enemy. In that case, we depart from "grace to serve God acceptably, with rever- God, renounce him, and fall into sin and ence and godly fear."

tions, we now exert all our powers to do steadily advance in all his good and pleasant what is right in the sight of the Lord. And ways. as this exertion is accompanied with divine

in every possible case that may occur.

his God, as there is nothing which resembles Amen. him; he reveres his sacred name, and never uses it in vain; he delights in his Sabbaths, and worships him in spirit and in truth.

He does what is right in his intercourse with men. Relative, social, and civil duties are performed with scrupulous exactness. His parents are honored; the persons of men are held sacred; adultery, fornication, and all uncleanness are carefully avoided; he seeks not to gain his neighbor's property, either by fraud or force; he regards their charac-

unspotted from the world. With regard to himself, he is industrious, temperate, sober, and chaste. His understanding is enlightened; his will bows down to the will of God; his affections are placed der the control of wisdom and piety. The do wrong, is so mixed with true benevolence that he may be considered as a real friend to the human race; and, while he pays close

Others think it quite sufficient to do what triumphs of their daughters, and bear them, is right in the sight of men; and, while their with joy, to homes from which they had external conduct is regular and exact, they been absent at least ten months, and, in pay no attention to the internal man, many instances, for near half that number of others' evil; and who wanteth the one will advantages of the dancing school?—Presby-Hypocrites, the most hateful of all charac- years.

ward appearances, so as to be accounted is vile beyond description; but let him re-

he can not deceive the Judge of all the earth. But King Josiah did that which was right exercises. Good examples are recorded in the Holy in the "sight of the Lord;" and all wise and Scriptures for our imitation. The example of good men follow his example. The Lord Josiah, a Jewish monarch, should be copied searcheth the heart, and constantly surveys by all men; for he did that which was right the principles which predominate in the in the sight of the Lord, and turned not aside breast of every man. Deeply impressed with this view of the subject, every prudent But what is implied in doing right? Why person cultivates true sincerity, and conshould we do right in the sight of the Lord? stantly watches over the thoughts and dis-And why should we not turn aside to the positions of his mind. His motives are pure. He acts from the best of principles, and directs his actions to the best of ends.

engages in every work as in the immediate the teachers and pupils of the past year, but presence of his Sovereign and his Judge. it is not needed. Knowing that the Lord is everywhere presis right, and by active exertion the work is ent, he maintains a uniform conduct in every Parsons. place. He is the same man in private that he is in public; the same in his own house that he is abroad, and the same in the market that he is in a solemn temple.

Besides, as nothing can please God unless it be done with a steady and holy ardor, he right in itself, it can not be placed to his is careful to do everything with that zeal class, accompanied with appropriate rewhich is tempered by wisdom. A cold, formal service may pass very well in the sight of men; but, in the sight of the Lord, doxology, lukewarmness is hateful and offensive.

We should do what is right in the sight of the Lord, because he is a perfect Judge of right and wrong; and whatever appears right to him must needs be right in itself. We do not know in all cases what is right. ring spirit, point out the duties of man in a Many things deceive us, for we are short- and the world for years to come, as Princiway that can not be misunderstood. There | sighted, and our views, when the clearest, are comparatively very obscure. But the The clearest light, without gracious dispo- Lord knows all things in their principles, sitions, will be of little use; for there are proceedings and ends, and in all their relamany who know the Master's will, and do it tions, bearings and tendencies. When we not. Naturally we are prone to do wrong, do what he commands we do right, for all and that propensity has been strengthened his precepts are founded in wisdom and in

III. WHY SHOULD WE NOT TURN TO THE

He who turns to either hand, yields to the power of temptation, abuses the influences misery. But while we regard the Lord as With this light, and with these disposi- our God, and do what is right in his sight, we

Instability is a sad defect in the human aid, those things which could not be per- character. It prevents the attainment of formed on any other plan, now become easy true excellence, and hence it is written: 'Unstable as water, thou shall not excel."in this state, we do right in every point Gen. xlix. 4. Turning either to the right of view. We shall name a few instances of hand or to the left from the path of duty, this kind; and let us recollect that the same discovers an unstable heart, and can not be principles which guide us to what is right in | right in the sight of the Lord. One false these, will not fail to produce the same effect | step may lead us to everlasting ruin. If we begin to wander, who knows where our The good man does right in his conduct | wanderings may end? Perhaps we may towards God, believing his adorable perfect never return to the right path, or, if we do, tions, as displayed in creation, and revealed it will be with shame and confusion of face in the records of truth. He loves him su- By deviations from the way of the Lord, we premely, and honors him above all other be- set a bad example to others, and may be the ings. He gives entire credit to every truth | instruments of ruin to their immortal souls. which God has revealed; he relies and de- It is probable many will follow our example, pends upon him for every necessary blessing; and thus we shall make Israel to sin, and by he hears the divine commands, that he may this means we may ruin both ourselves and obey them; he has chosen the Lord for his them. May we be saved from this evil, and God and his portion; he makes no image of may we pursue a steady course to heaven!

Communications.

For the St. Louis Christian Advocate Kentucky Correspondence.

Shelbyville and its High School-Science Hil Female Academy—Its late Examination— Closing Scene. MR. EDITOR: Shelbyville, Kentucky, is

justly celebrated for her High Schools, having no less than five of such institutions located there. Chief among these stands ters, and takes not up a reproach against | Science Hill Female Academy, with Mrs. his neighbor; nor does he covet any of their Julia A. Tevis at its head, aided by a corps possessions, but is happy when they prosper. of instructors, in praise of whom much might He is just in his dealings; faithful to his be said. First among the instructors is B. promises, and merciful to the sons of misery. P. Tevis, M. D., whose abilities as a teacher, He obeys the laws, and supports a lawful and and whose intimate acquaintance with every | Why don't all sensible people take one Demgood government. In fine, he visits the department of the school, eminently qualify ocrat and one Whig, one North, the other ties, is brought to serious consideration, that fatherless and widows, and keeps imself him for the position of Principal of Science | South, and make a better "rail" fence than Hill, when that post shall be resigned by his | "Abe" ever saw? noble mother, which, however, present appearanecs indicate will be an event many

upon right objects, and his passions are un- | Shelbyville, hundreds of persons from other | who has so far escaped. parts being congregated there, attending the selfish principle, so predominant in men who annual examinations of the various schools, for their exhibitions, and the dose is to be the largest number, by far, being the patrons of, or visitors to, Science Hill. Science Hill is a gind of Mecca for those preachers of the attention to his own interests, he does not Kentucky Conference who have been staforget to do good, and to communicate to tioned at Shelbyville, and to which they and comes under the new law, which gives voted to this amusement, doubtless they have tion, and turned his frail bark, tossed upon sume, a single article, nor an ounce of raw material except steel—for which we are points in the Conference. There they meetnot only brother pilgrims, but numerous cler- Rome, for money to crush the Italians. Some men seem to think it quite enough ical brethren from adjacent circuits and stato do what is right in their own eyes, and tions—meet the graduates of past years, preacher and wife murderer, is to be hung make their own views the standard of all whom; perhaps, they received into the on Friday next. New Jersey executes her their proceedings, as if they were absolutely Church, or to whom, at least, they had sus- criminals and her laws—a glorious example, infallible. But this, to say the best of it, tained the relation of pastor, and who have that no other State follows. discovers the most disgusting ignorance, returned to pay an annual visit to their They should recollect that their views may | Alma Mater. There they meet, in the gradpossibly be erreneous, and that their cor- uating and senior classes, blooming maidens, rupt and sinful propensities may be strong. whom they had known, years before, as lit-Those things which appear right to them the girls, just beginning their course at may appear wrong to others, and, when that Science Hill. And there, too, they meet is the case, they have good reason to suspect with fond parents, from our own and other of the King of Sardinia. Which of these two you were to see a beloved child lying on her States, who have come up to rejoice in the

ters, belong to this class of men. Such were Several of the pastors of past years were many of the Jews, whom our Savior repre- present at the recent examination, and the sented as "whited walls and painted sepul- crowd of visitors was great. Though the chres"-outwardly beautiful, but inwardly examinations of two other schools were profull of deformity and corruption. It is nos- gressing, yet was the spacious hall of Science cradle prepared for him.

sible for a man to disguise himself, by out- Hill crowded to its utmost capacity; and Rev. W. McMahon Versus Rev. P. "Prevalence of Lunacy in the United many went elsewhere, compelled from want most excellent, while the state of his heart of room, even for a standing position. This was specially the case at night, when the esmember that though he may deceive men, says of the graduating class were read, interspersed with music, and other interesting appear in the Memphis C. Advocate. In a port is examined throughout, it will be ascer-

in any former year.

trict of Columbia, were represented, in the halls of Science Hill, last year, in the persons of pupils.

The number of graduates was thirty-one The praise that has in past years been worthily bestowed upon the pupils and teachers of this Institution, might be reiter-

The Annual Address was delivered by Dr.

The closing exercises, on Thursday night, after the Valedictory Essay, by Miss Robinson, of Arkansas, were solemnly affecting.

A handsome gilt frame, containing the daguerreotypes of Mrs. Tevis and the graduating class, was presented to her from the

"Praise God, from whom all blessings flow," the audience was dismissed, and retired sol

emnly as if from the house of God. Rev. John Tevis is in feeble health; but Mrs. Tevis, with health, energy, and faculties unimpaired, promises to bless the Church

pal of "Science Hill." KENTUCKY. June 27, 1860.

> For the St. Louis Advocate. New York Correspondence.

The Great Eastern-Japanese-Grand Exhibition of Wild Animals-Humbug in New

Hughes and the Pope—Hardin to be Hung. Well, the Great Eastern, about which I have been writing for two years, is here, alongside our docks, for it takes the end of three docks to hold her. Her average time out was 300 miles a day; she met with no accidents, and landed all safely in twelve days. I saw her come down and make fast to our docks. and can truly say, she is a wonder—the wonder of the world, in that line; a credit to any nation—a glory to any people. Well may England be proud of her. Poor Noah! he has been eclipsed. She is 680 feet long, 83 wide, 60 deep, 22,500 tons burthen; principal saloons 400 feet long; carries 19,000 tons opens for visitors, at \$1 each. Our great for the "Great Eastern."

wild animals here, which has cost the Government \$15,000, and the city as much more; at an additional expense of an immense amount of common sense and common decency, which are both growing scarce here. been disentombed and placed in the "Metropolitan," alive, not half the parade would -the "Japanese," - a set of unfortunate and uncivilized heathen—eminent and distinguished for nothing; well meaning know nothings. Their ignorance was only surpid parade of our young and old fogies, who are always ready to be civil, foolish, religious or patriotic, when the bills are footed by somebody else! The "Ball" was a mammoth exhibition of finery and foolery, both of which were entitled to a premium and a

There has been an immense exhibition of

Politics are just now like blue pills-hard to swallow-and when swallowed produce a terrible commotion on a set of as bad stomachs as anybody need to want, or ever had.

Two men were shot down dead by one man in our streets on Saturday night; the The mid weeks of June are gala weeks in the second while pursuing the murderer,

The Sunday theaters have been fined \$250

The Supreme Court have also decided that anything that a man's stomach can hold enough of to make him drunk, is "liquor,"

Bishop Hughes is begging for the Pope of Hardin, the New Jersey Methodist

Respectfully yours,

July 3. connections with Casar's fortunes, now separates the dominions of the Pope from those potentates will first "cross the Rubicon?"

will either feed upon their own good or upon reflection that you had not refused her the prey upon the other. The records of life run thus: Man creeps

Cartwright.

Rev. W. McMahon, of the Memphis Conference, has written some recollections of contained the following. We suppose the early life and manhood, which recollections | figures are correct; and, when the census relately-published number, he alludes to the tained that lunacy prevails to much greater The Catalogue, for the past year, shows a Rev. P. Cartwright, and his opposition to extent in the Northern than in the Southern larger number of pupils than ever enrolled the late H. B. Bascom, whom McMahon States of the Union. Why is this? thinks Cartwright and others attempted to Thirteen States of the Union, and the Discrush for no good cause, and after this allu-attention.—Ed. Adv.

fact is, at the Conference to which he aland other imprudences, by which he lowered made an affecting reply. After singing the time-server and cringer than a Christian; 320; New York, 4,131; New Jersey, 776 Jackson was in the house; that he answered, in a loud voice, "Who cares for General and told him he was a man after his own afflicted with this painful malady are con and myself, with some other preachers, were holding a protracted meeting at Nashville, on the Saturday and Sunday preceding the Conference. Cartwright came in on Sunday night, I think, and I asked him to preach. in this wonderful story about Peter Cart- | charged "unimproved;" wright and General Jackson, that is going he ever spoke to General Jackson in his life. been constantly crowded, the daily average And as for the General's cursing and threat. | being five hundred and nine, which is thirtyening to kick me, there never was a more | six above that of any previous year. cargo; has four decks, five masts and four unqualified falsehood uttered by man. I pipes or chimneys, and can accommodate never had a more honest an i sincere triend 4,000 passengers; stands 27 feet under water, on earth than General Jackson. But I hope, and has a crew of 440 men. To-day she after all, that the newspapers have misrep resented this poor old man, and that he is not uttering and publishing deliberate false-Hudson River steamboats look like babies hoods, that scores and hundreds of living beside a giant, alongside of her. Three cheers | witnesses can refute. But here I will leave him to his God and his own conscience for the present; for I feel certain that, whatever he may be now, he has been a useful man in

to God that he may be saved. On Sending Children to Dancing School My great objection to sending children to Jackson, Jefferson, Harrisen, Taylor, and all puts in serious jeopardy their immortal inthe other great dead men of the country had | terests. As an amusement, it soon becomes exceedingly attractive, and even absorbing Children will neglect their lessons in everything else, but the lesson in dancing nothing have been made, as has been made over what | must interfere with. The young lady will dance all night, though she sleeps the whole of the day before as a preparation, and the whole of the day after as a consequence. And then, too, she is hereby brought into a scene of unrestrained levity, not to say of passed by the gas, blarney, egotism and stu-boisterous mirth. And if a word were spoken that had even the remotest bearing upon a serious subject, it would be felt to be sadly out of place. There is, on these occasions everything to stimulate and exhaust the animal nature; and, I may add, not unfrequently, much to blunt the natural sense of delicacy, without which female character is never really attractive. I think I may appeal to all experience to justify me, when say that direct tendency of mingling in such scenes, is to cherish insensibility, and to render religion every way distasteful. Quite in harmony with this remark is the fact that whenever a young person, who has been accustomed to attend balls and dancing-paris uniformly the signal for giving up all such amusements.

the Church in former years. I have known

You will say, perhaps, that you agree with me in this, and that you are no more an advocate of large dancing assemblies than 1 first one from behind, without any notice, am; but you do not consider it at all necessary or even a probable consequence of your children learning to dance, that they should ever be found in any such adverse circumstances. But, permit me to ask, why not? If they understand the art of dancing, and have acquired, as they naturally will in learning it, a strong relish for it, it is idle to suppose that they will never practice it except within such bounds as your judgment gion: and what else can vou expect but that their views in regard to the extent to which the amusement may be indulged will be much more liberal than your own? And by and by, in all probability, their importunity will prevail over your scruples, or else they will claim that they are old enough to judge and act for themselves. They have reached a point now where you can not disguise it to yourself that they are doing wrong, and that there is great danger that they will always be "lovers of pleasure, more A FAMOUS DIVIDING LINE.—The little than lovers of God." Have you no painful Rubicon," immortalized in history by its sense of responsibility in the case? Would it not have been better that you should have never led them into this temptation? If death-bed, without any of the consolations of religion, reviewing a life of folly, and antici-A man that hath no virtue in himself, ever pating an eternity of misery, would there be anything to alleviate your anguish in the envieth the virtue of others; for men's minds

even wonder at a miracle.

terian Sentinel, Memphis, Tenn.

States.

A late number of the Bulletin, of this city,

The whole subject is well worthy serious

The officials of the Japanese Embassy are I have seen, in a late paper, that this same said to have expressed great astonishment at Peter Cartwright has lately been speaking the prevalence of lunacy in the United very disparagingly of me in New York, in States, and even to have astonished the one of his public lectures in that place, medical men, who sought the interview with where he lays the scene at Nashville, and them, by assuring them that in Japan there puts words into the mouth of General Jack- were no regular lunatic asylums, for the son and myself, that I am very certain simple reason that lunacy, as a disease, was He sets the Lord always before him, and ated in this connection, with reference to neither of us ever thought or spoke. The of very rare occurrence in that country, not more than two or three cases occurring in a ludes, I felt it my duty to charge him, before that body, with unministerial conduct, spec- verging, as they say, upon eight millions. ified in using vulgar language in private The contrast with the United States which families, in low-flung and fool-born jesting, this assertion presents, can not fail to arrest attention, even making all due allowance for the ministerial character. To this course I | ignorance on the one hand and exaggerawas advised by Thomas L. Douglass, I tion on the other. Few have ever seriously think, Bishop McKendree, and many of the contemplated the extent of this afflicting most pious and aged ministers in the Con- malady among us. The census of 1850 reference. For this, and my friendship to ports 14,972 insane persons in the United Bascom, Cartwright has never forgiven me; States, and 14,257 idiotic, or together 29.229 hence he tells the people of New York, that of which total Maine supplies 1,131; New at Nashville he found a local preacher, by | Hampshire, 728; Vermont, 857; Massachumarks from Dr. Linn, to which Mrs. Tevis the name of McMahon, who was more of a setts, 2,447; Connecticut 747; Rhode Island, that he presided over an aristocratic congre- Pennsylvania, 4,297, and Ohio, 2,647—mak gation, flattered their vices; and that, being | ing together, in ten States, 17,081. This is called on to preach, McMahon pulled his a most painful exhibit, and the subject would coat and told him to be careful; that General | seem to demand much more attention from the medical faculty, both as to the inducing cause and the remedy, than it has yet re Jackson?" that God would as soon damn received. We have in this country not less him as any Guinea nigger; and that General than fifty regularly established lunatic asy-Jackson met him on the street the next day, lums, besides which large numbers of persons heart; that that fellow, McMahon, had been | fined in almost every almshouse in every to his room, to make an apology for him, State. Dr. Gray, Superintendent of the and he had liked to have kicked him out of lunatic asylum at Utica, New York, in a rethe house. I do not recollect to have seen port recently issued, states that three hunso many falsehoods grouped together in so dred and twelve patients were received into small a compass as in the foregoing state- that Institution during the year ending on ment of this reckless man. Let's see how a the 30th of November, 1859; that the whole plain, unvarnished tale will put him down. | number who were undergoing treatment I was Presiding Elder of the Nashville Dis- was eight hundred and fourteen; that one York—The Bail—Politics—Murder—Sun- trict at the time he finds me a time-serving, hundred and fourteen were discharged, "reday Theaters - Law and Lager - Bishop | cringing local preacher. Henry B. Bascom | covered," fifty-seven discharged "improved," sane," and that thirty-five died, leaving five the great Whig historian. hundred and nineteen patients in the asyum at the close of the year. It also appears, since the opening of the Institution, There was a very large congregation; and, on the 10th day of January, 1843, five thouseeing General Jackson in the house, I said sand, eighthundred and twenty-eight patients to Cartwright that he would have General have been admitted, and that five thousand, Jackson for one of his hearers that night; he one hundred and ninety-five have been dismade some rude remark, perhaps, "Who | charged; of this number, two thousand, cares for General Jackson?" but none heard three hundred and forty have recovered it except those who were in the pulpit. eight hundred and fifty-nine have improved, Tow this is every word of truth that I find | twelve hundred and eighty have been disseventy-one had died, and forty-two were not who was with him in his first congressional death. The Papists, however, in defence of the rounds in the papers. I do not believe | insane. The past year the Institution has | term.

Spiritual Growth.

Bend, break this stubborn will, dissolve this iron

Come nearer, nearer still, let not thy light depart;

Less wayward let me be, more pliable and mild; In glad simplicity more like a trustful child. Less, less of self each day, and more, my God, of thee O, keep me in thy way, however rough it be.

him for fifty-two years, and hope and pray | Less of the flesh each day, less of the world and sin; More of thy love, I pray, more of thyself within. Riper and riper now, each hour let me become,

> More molded to thy will, Lord, let thy servant be, Rev. Horatio Bonar.

"STEER STRAIGHT TO ME, FATHER."-Last the funeral of a little child that, after suffer ing for many weeks, had taken its departure to the "better land." The pastor offered a few words of consolation to the bereaved parents. He referred to the often unexpected dealing of Providence in taking away our innocent prattlers, when we can see no reason for the dispensation. One reason given was, that it is often necessary to remove our most prized treasures to heaven, that our hearts be turned thither. An illustrative incident he gave was new to us, and left a deep impression.

A fisherman was accustomed to go out in a boat, with his family, and spend the day at | factured from iron and steel, which were a distance from the shore. As there were imported into this country during the last frequent fogs, one of the number was usually left at home, to ring a bell as a signal. On one occasion a little son remained on shore. During the day a thick fog settled down upon the water, and the fishers attempted to reach the land; but the mists grew deeper and darker; and, after rowing vainly in all directions, despair had nearly suspended their efforts. Just then a little voice came through the darkness, "Father! steer straight |

for me, father, and you will get home." The father renewed his efforts, and by steering straight in the direction of the oft-repeated call, reached the desired haven. | Saws Not long after, the little lad was taken away by death. The father, a wicked man, having no hope in this life or that which is to come, was filled with despondency. Clouds, mists, and darkness seemed to close in around him on every side. While thus situated, he seemed to hear from heavenward "Father! steer straight for me, father, and

So, said the speaker, it is probable our litcan Agriculturalist.

added to the strength of the remark."

Odds and Ends. The aggregate wealth of the United States

amounts to \$12,000,000,000. The loss by fires in the United States in 1859 is estimated to have been \$45,465,978The remembrance of duties heartlessly performed gives little satisfaction. At the close of 1859 there were 432 miles

of railroads in operation in India. There are now in operation in Chili ten gold, twelve silver, and about three hundred

copper mines. A cargo of corn for Ireland was shipped direct from Richmond, Va., last week.

Samuel Grover, aged one hundred and ten rears, died in Talladega county, Ala., on the

It is stated that twenty thousand Swedes

and Norwegians are preparing to embark for the United States. The laws of Missouri require that the names of voters shall be attached to the

Every drop of perspiration brought to simple bishop.

the brow by labor is the shadow of a dollar A fine needle may be floated on the sur

face of a bowl of water, it laid down gently He who says there is no such thing as an | Father. honest man, you may be sure is himself a

A little child, four years old, died i Wheeling, Va., last week, from eating dried | Church uses unleavened bread, and permits

The Boston Pilot estimates the number of Catholics in this country at three and a half wine, in remembrance of the death of Christ. A lot of Mormons have arrived here from

the war into us. A writer in the New York Herald estinates the German population of the United States to be about 7,500,000.

The cost of receiving the Japanese at Balimore, where they remained only twentyfour hours, was \$3,164.

The drouth in Kansas is severe. For fifteen years, the indians say, nothing like it was ever known before.

There are eight thousand miles of railroad in operation in the Southern States, and as much more now projected.

Hon. Peleg Sprague, of Maine, Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, John Tyler, of Virginia, and Benjamin Ruggles, of Ohio members of the United States Senate in 1830 Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, was elected to the House of Representatives in that year. and there is not a member with him now

The cost of bringing the Japanese from San Francisco to Washington, and entertaining them during twenty six days' stay, and cost of government train to Philadelphia, amounted to \$14,000. The cost of entertaining the Japanese in Philadelphia, for seven days, amounted to \$15,000, being \$5000 more than the appropriation, and over \$7000 more than during their whole stay in Washington. "A fop is the tailor's friend, and his own foe." Not always. Sometimes he is his own

friend and the tailor's foe. Men are always murmuring at the hardships of this world, yet how they hate to

"Better be alone than in bad company." Crue; but, unfortunately, many persons are never in so bad company as when they are

"Debt is the worst kind of poverty." Not exactly. There are people so poor they can't get into debt. Debt, to them, would priest, unless he is married. be property instead of poverty.

COFFEE, TEA AND SUGAR. - These little tems of family expense amount to a vast sum every year. The United States Treasury Department reports that, for the year 1859, the imports of these articles amounted to the following sums: Tea, \$7,500,000; coffee, \$25,000,000; sugar, \$30,000,000. The importation of molasses is valued at \$5,000. 000. How many bushels of wheat, corn, rye, oats, etc., does it take to pay this little grocery bill.

What We Pay to England for Hard-

The Treasury Department furnishes the following table of the value of goods, manufiscal year:

IMPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURES. Anvils and anchors..... Arms .. Muskets and rifles..... 84.804 Nails, spikes..... 254,984 Scrap iron..... 1,049,200 Sheet iron..... 5,71 Cast steel .. Other steel. Manufactures of iron.....

grown up in a state of indifference to reli- life's boisterous billows, towards the haven material, except steel—for which we are still dependent upon Sheffield-which could | from the turf, and, pointing to the three not have been furnished in this country, and leaves united in one stem, told them it was tle ones are often taken away to that higher not a day's labor which our own skillful an illustration of what he was endeavoring sphere, whence we may mentally hear their cherub voices calling, "Father, mother, steer towards me, and you'll get home."—Amerithan a million for pig iron, and two millions and a half for railroad iron, when the ma-AGITATION.—The religious people of Eng-land are greatly agitated by the question: in existence within less than a hundred and "Shall the government continue to exclude fifty miles of the port where all these thin the Bible from the public schools which it were landed? But yet we can refer with maintains in India?" It was hoped that when the East India Company gave place to the authority of the Queen, in India, the presses—the triumphs and successes of time-serving policy of that great money-making, power-loving corporation would give of saws, seems an insignificant amount of lowa, last Sunday, during the tornado, a place to one that might be called English this great staple article to be imported into little girl, four years old, was carried by a and Christian. But little zeal in this direction of the list sudden gust of wind and lodged in a cherry tion has yet been shown by the authorities. fact is so. But an examination of the list tree, a few rods distant, her clothes having will show that vast varieties of "shelf hard- caught in the branches of the tree, where Pastoral Visiting.—John Wesley said: ware" are entirely left out—no carriage she remained unburt. "By repeated experiments, we learn that, bolts, no screws, no locks, appear among the though a man preach like an angel, he will list of imports; and our readers conversant neither collect nor preserve a society which with the hardware trade, know that the per annum; Vice President, \$400; Secretary Every desire bears its death in its very is collected, without visiting them from great bulk of the Birmingham goods, which of State, \$800; and Secretary of the Treasury, into childhood—bounds into youth—sobers gratification. Curiosity languishes under house to house." A writer in an exchange used to be imported into this country, within \$800. nto manhood—softens into age—totters into repeated stimulants, and novelties cease to says: "One hundred years of Methodistic the last fifteen years, is now almost entirely econd childhood, and stumbles into the excite surprise, until at length, we can not labors, sufferings, and success, have greatly superseded by those of domestic manufacture.—The Iron Age.

Greek and Papal Churches. These are the great Churches of the

Eastern world. They exert a mighty moral and political power. We often hear of them; but perhaps few of our readers know the prominent points of difference between them. The following article, translated for the Watchman and Reflector, from a Greek newspaper published in Athens, gives an outline of the difference in these Churches which will be sufficient for the general reader.

I. Concerning the Supremacy of the Pope. The Papal Church holds that the Pope is the only head of the Church, the successor of the Apostle Peter, and the Vicar of Christ on earth, having the keys of heaven and hell, so that whatsoever he looses or binds on earth shall be loosed or bound in heaver; thus he is regarded as infallible, and his decision upon disputed points has more authority than the testimony of the Holy Scriptures themselves.

The Greek Church, on the contrary, maintains that Christ did not leave any special Vicar on earth, but that all bishops are his representatives, and that the Pope is only a

II. Concerning the Procession of the Holy Spirit.—The Papal Church holds that the Holy Spirit proceeds not only from the Father, but also from the Son. The Greek Church, on the other hand, maintains that

the Holy Spirit proceeds only from the III. Concerning the Unleavened Bread, and the Giving of the Bread only to the Laity.—In the celebration of the communion, the Papal the laity to partake only of this; the Greek Church uses leavened bread, and gives to the communicants both the bread and the

IV. Concerning the Rest of the Saints, and Purgatorial Fire.—The Papal Church holds that the Cape of Good Hope. Africa is carrying | in the future world there are three conditions: 1. That of eternal happiness for the righteous; 2. That of eternal punishment for the wicked and impenitent; 3. An intermediate state, for the souls of those who have repented, but not in time to show their repentance in the present life by good works. This last condition is called the fire of Purgatory, or the fire which, in a limited time, purifies souls from the defilement of sin, and thus prepares them to enter into heaven. In other words, this condition is one of temporary punishment, inflicted by the Lord It is said that a brother peer of Lord upon the souls of those who have repented form good works, and limited to a certain duration, at the end of which he permits them to enter into the everlasting mansions. The Greek Church, on the other hand, holds that there are only two conditions; that of those who are saved, and that of those who will be punished. And in regard to those who have repented, but have not had opportunity to perform good works, on account of the intervention of death, the Greek Church declares that they are wholly forgiven at the very moment of confession, and that there remains nothing for them to expiate after their own Church, say that the Greeks reject the name, and still retain the thing. For they make offerings to the priests, in order that they may pray for the dead, and perform masses, and make supplications to God, and give alms on behalf of the souls of the departed, which signifies that they be-

> Papal Church. Besides these principal differences, which were the cause of the separation from the two Churches, there are also the following

lieve their souls are in torment, and that

they can by these means better their condi-

tion, that is, deliver them from punishment,

and introduce them into heaven; which is

the same with the Purgatorial fire of the

secondary ones: V. Concerning the Celibacy of the Clergy. The Papal Church imposes the condition of celibacy on all its priests; the Greek Church leaves them free to choose a married or unmarried life. Indeed, at the present time, so far as we are informed, in free Greece, license is given to no one to be ordained a

VI. Concerning the Use of Graven Images. in Churches and in Private Houses.—The Papal Church, as is well known, uses, in Churches and in private houses, graven and molten images of Christ, of the Virgin, and of saints and angels; the Greek Church uses

only pictures.

VII. Concerning the Holy Scriptures.—The Papal Church not only hinders the distribution of the Holy Scriptures among the people, but also punishes those who read them, n the States of the Church, in Naples and in Austria, with imprisonment and other civil penalties; and in other kingdoms, where it can not use the temporal sword, it uses spiritual weapons for the same end. The Greek Church, however, both exhorts the people to read the Holy Scriptures, and herself distributes them among her spiritual children. It is true that there are som

even in the Greek Church, who have declined from the right way, and who Romanize in respect to this subject; but the usage of the Greek Church is in favor of the Holy Scriptures My Wife and I. As through the land at eve we went,

> Oh, we fell out! I know not why. And kissed again with tears." For when we come where lies the child We lost in other years, There, above the little grave,

We fell out!—my wife and I—

O, there above the little grave, We kissed again with tears !- Tennyson ERIN'S SYMBOL, THE SHAMROCK.—It is an old tradition that St. Patrick, preaching one day on a grassy mound, and explaining the

doctrine of the Trinity, one of the bystanders asked how there could be three in one? St. Patrick, stooping down, plucked a shamrock is noiseless. The days come softly dawning.

dows; their fresh morning air is grateful to the lips as they pant for it; their music is sweet to the ears that listen to it; until, before we know it, a whole life of days has possession of the citadel, and time has taken us for its own.

one after another; they creep in at the win-

The President of Liberia receives \$2500

The man who is without an idea, generally has the greatest idea of himself.